

SOME FORESTRY TALK BY ONE WHO KNOWS ABOUT IT

South's Position in Lumber Business May Be Maintained Indefinitely by a Little Care.

PROBLEMS DEMAND ATTENTION

Forests Can Be Preserved Without Curtailing Big Profits That Are Now Being Realized—Turpentine and Rosin Industry Very Great.

Interesting facts and figures well worth the attention of every Virginian and every Southerner, who may have the interest of his country and its commercial and industrial development at heart, were brought out by Henry S. Graves, chief forester of the United States Agricultural Department, in an address he made before the Southern Forestry Congress at Asheville, in this address he emphasized the importance of the timber supply of the South and pointed out methods by which it may be perpetuated.

"Nowhere in the whole United States," said Mr. Graves, "can the naval stores industry or the protection of hardwood timber be carried on with the same natural and economic advantages as in the South. Forests occupy more than half the total land area of the South. Southern pine is the principal softwood used in fully two-thirds of the country east of the plains. It is produced by a single species, *Pinus taeda*, which grows in yellow pine and about 20,000 sawmills, the pine industry holds today a commanding place in the country's lumber market. By their very magnitude, the forest problems of the South command attention.

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN INDUSTRY BEING THREATENED

"In addition to the value of the timber, the Southern pines," said Mr. Graves, "furnish annually about \$25,000,000 worth of turpentine, rosin, etc. This income is in danger of being cut off, lost through failure properly to care for and perpetuate the forests.

"The turpentine industry of Southern France is a man-made industry. A century ago the barren sand dunes could be bought at any price and were willing to pay. To-day the poorest pine land covered with two-year seedlings sells for \$9. Stocked with thirty-year-old pine, it is worth \$30, and with fifty-year-old, \$100 an acre. In this country, the turpentine industry has had the advantage of a great natural forest, instead of being founded and preserved by the diligence of man. Its destruction will be brought about unless steps are taken to perpetuate it. The growing of timber for turpentine purposes is a profitable undertaking at present. "Sixty-one per cent of the present hardwood supply of the country is located in the South," Mr. Graves pointed out. "Moreover, many of the most important hardwoods are supplied wholly by the Southern forests.

HOW THE SOUTH CAN KEEP IN THE RING

"The Appalachian region now produces about 50 per cent of the hardwoods used in the country, and forms the chief remaining source of supply. At the present rate of cutting, the existing supply of high-grade hardwood timber will not last many years. To secure proper methods, however, the Southern Appalachian region alone can be made to grow four-fifths of the hardwood timber which we now receive.

"There is great need," said Mr. Graves, "for more of the States to provide for forest fire prevention under the Weeks law, in cooperation with the national government. The lumber companies should also combine to prevent fires in their holdings. This can best be done by protective associations, such as have been formed elsewhere.

"Once the fire problem is controlled, the possibilities of forestry in the South are almost unlimited. When the people of the South wake up to the value of the resources at stake and take necessary steps to prevent their destruction and waste, the forests of the South may be made to yield a continuous supply of lumber and other products."

GREAT ELECTRIC PLANT

Southern Power Company's New Hydroelectric Plant Will Add 20,000-Horse Power.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 22.—Upon the completion of the 26,000-horse power development at Bridgewater, N. C., an aggregate of 170,000 electrical horse power will be transmitted by the Southern Power Company, of this city. The contracts for the building of the dams at Bridgewater have been awarded to the Richmond and Francis Companies of Charlottesville, Va., and the Bridgeaway Company, of Columbus, Ga., and amount to \$2,000,000. It requires 4,500,000 yards of excavation, 10,000 yards of concrete, 40,000 yards of tunnel excavation and 100,000 yards of riprap. The two companies will use ten steam shovel outfits and a large masonry plant. The Bridgewater plant is for the Western Carolina Power Company, subsidiary of the Southern Power Co.

There will be three dams—one across the Catawba at Bridgewater, another across Faddy Creek and another across Linville River. The power-house will be located below the Linville River dam, and the three dams will back up water about six miles. When released the water will flow through the Bridgewater plant and the Lookout power plant, near Statesville, then through the plants at Catawba, Fishing Creek, Great Falls and Rocky Creek.

WEST POINT ENTERTAINS

Chamber of Commerce of Newport News to Sail Up the York—Big Time Ahead.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 22.—Failing in line with the successful chamber of commerce of live cities like this, the Newport News Chamber has decided upon a series, perhaps, of "Get Acquainted" excursions. The first of these will be pulled off on Friday, July 25, when members of the chamber and other citizens will board a steamboat to West Point, a right ambitious town at the head of the York River.

A committee of the West Point Chamber of Commerce will meet the Newport News crowd at Almonds Wharf, some miles down the York, and act as an escort to the visitors, and they promise to show the Newport News gang some things that are worth seeing.

Tobacco Business for Newbern

NEWBERN, N. C., July 22.—The Newbern Redwing Tobacco Company has been organized here with ample capital to do an immense leaf tobacco business the coming season. W. L. Lewis, the president of the company, announces that the brick building the company is now erecting will be 130,000 feet, and will be equipped with all of the necessary machinery for redwing and handling the bright weed that is grown in perfection in this part of North Carolina.

VALUABLE MINERALS IN TWO VIRGINIA COUNTIES

Louisiana-Spotsylvania Ores Have Long Been Known—Mines Are Being Profitably Worked.

LARGEST PRODUCER OF PYRITE

Lead and Zinc Ores of High Value. Mines That Are Paying Propositions—Greater Development Is in Sight—Figures That Tell.

Professor Justus H. Cline, of the University of Virginia, writes interestingly for the Manufacturers' Record of the Louisiana-Spotsylvania mineral district of Virginia.

Recent development work, he tells us, has shown the presence of important deposits of lead and zinc in Louisiana and Spotsylvania Counties, Va. Although this is one of the oldest mining districts in the United States—having been worked either for iron, gold, copper or pyrite since the early part of the eighteenth century—the presence of lead and zinc sulphides suitably concentrated to be workable was unknown until within the past few years. This district, including its northern extension into Prince William County, Va., has been for many years the largest producer of pyrite in the United States. The most extensively developed part of the belt is in the vicinity of Mineral, in Louisiana County, where three large mines have been in operation for many years. The greatest depth reached in mining is about 1,200 feet, and enormous bodies of pyrite are being mined. In the northern extension of the same belt extensive pyrite mining is also in operation in the vicinity of Dumfries, in Prince William County.

These pyrite mines were first discovered by iron miners, who were using the iron ore gossans for the making of pig iron in charcoal furnaces. Since the iron pyrite bodies would yield a large quantity of iron ore than a lead and zinc body, the iron people were first attracted to pyrite gossans, and the lead and zinc gossans, derived from other sulphides than pyrite, were neglected. The discovery, however, that workable lead and zinc bodies as well as pyrite occur in this district has properly stimulated prospecting on the lead and zinc. At the present time two producing lead and zinc mines, the Allah Copper and the Holladay, are in active operation. The Allah Copper is located in Louisiana County, about five miles northeast of Mineral, and the Holladay, in Spotsylvania County, about ten miles farther to the north.

VALUE OF DEPOSITS TOLD

IN TECHNICAL TERMS

The rocks composing the belt in which these sulphide bodies occur are of the Cambrian, Lower Cambrian age. Taken of both acid and basic types are comparatively numerous. The structural lines extend in a northeast-southwest direction, and the dip of both the bedding and the foliation is prevailing toward the southeast. The schists are dominantly of the quartz-sericite type, but chlorite and hornblende schists are fairly common, and in places there are calcareous varieties. The latter are bodies of irregular shape, chiefly in the less siliceous portions of the schist series.

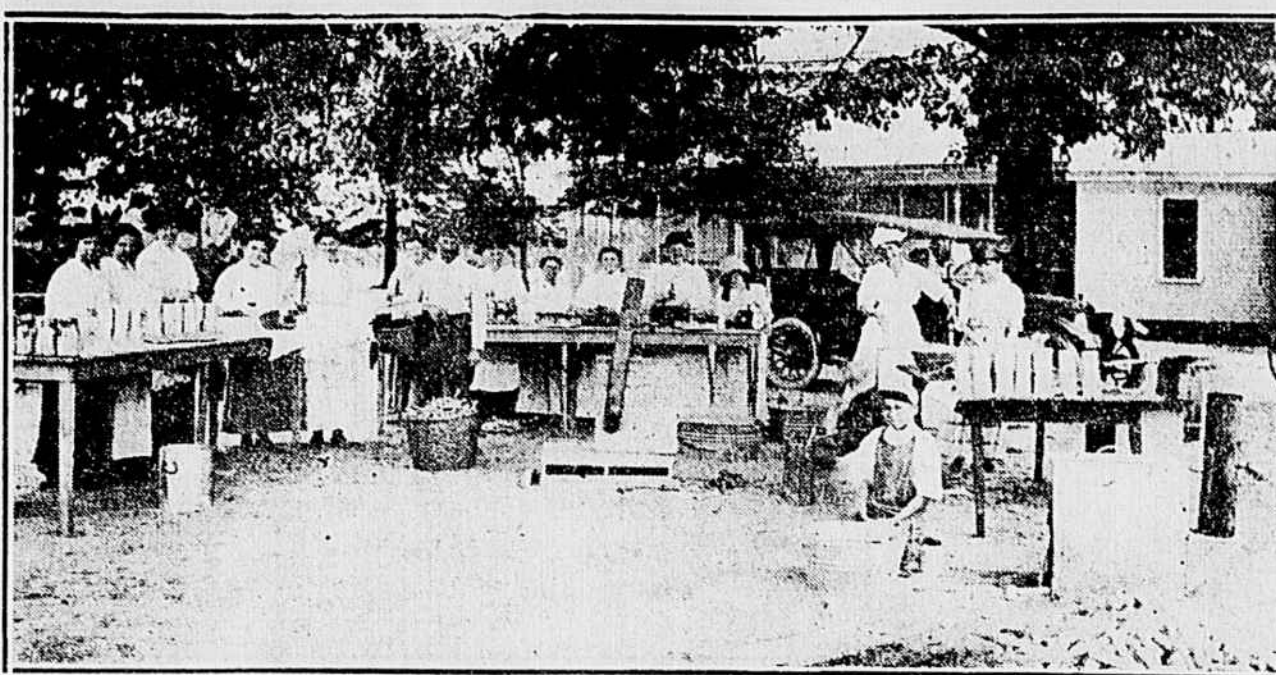
The different sulphide bodies of the district show the same geologic and genetic relations. In each the lead and zinc ores and the pyrite ores are practically identical. They differ only in the proportions of the various sulphides present. For instance, the pyrite ores are composed of granular pyrite, with disseminated grains of galena and blende, while the lead and zinc ores are composed essentially of the two latter sulphides, with disseminated grains of pyrite.

The genesis of the ores is simple and well understood. All of the ore bodies occupy fissured positions, and characteristically show extensive replacement of the wall rock, chiefly on the hanging wall side. The foot wall is usually well defined, and the hanging wall less so.

The extent of the replacement of the wall rock by sulphides has in places been very great. At the Allah Copper mine the ore body attains a thickness of more than sixty feet.

At the Holladay lead and zinc mine, owned and operated by the Virginia

Home Demonstration Work in Virginia



Canning Club Girls at Work in Isle of Wight County.

Lead and Zinc Corporation, with developments extending only 200 feet in depth, the ore body has been found to attain a thickness of twenty feet. The property is developed by two shafts, 200 feet and 125 feet deep, respectively, and 1,200 feet apart. In all about 250 feet of drifting has been done, and a small amount of stoping. Practically all of the development work has been done in ore of high grade, and at the present time the dump shows 5,000 tons of ore. The output of the mine will be more than doubled in the very near future by the installation of larger hoisting machinery, which has already been purchased. The tonnage of ore in sight has been conservatively placed at 50,000 tons, and the probable reserves are considered to be many times this amount.

TESTIMONY OF EXPERTS FROM

THE WESTERN REGION

An adequate idea of the tenor of ore from the Holladay mine is conveyed by the results of the following analysis made by Penman & Browne on a composite sample, representing the average of nine samples taken in the mine by Hugh McLeod, of Burke, Mont., chief engineer of W. A. Clark.

Silica	47.74 per cent
Lead	9.27 per cent
Zinc	16.68 per cent
Copper	0.16 per cent
Manganese	0.00 per cent

It will be observed that the combined lead and zinc content shown by this analysis is more than 25 per cent, representing an ore of unusual richness.

The question as to the best method of milling the ore has been thoroughly investigated at the Cox Mining Laboratory of Lehigh University, under the direction of R. L. Bartlett, who is an expert on ore dressing, so that in practice this company is assured of avoiding the making of any serious mistakes, and as a result of Bartlett's tests there has been prepared a flow sheet, which should give most satisfactory results when a mill has been constructed in accordance with it. This mill will produce high-grade concentrates of lead and zinc, and a middling product, suitable for the manufacture of paint. The approximate equivalent of this middling product alone is now being sold at around \$145 per unit of combined lead and zinc. On the basis of 15 per cent "run-of-mine" ore, which is much below the average quality of the ore of this mine, the return on high-grade concentrates should range from \$300 to \$1,000 per day at present prices, after making suitable provision for a sinking fund to take care of amortization and future development.

The operations of the Virginia Lead and Zinc Corporation, and those of the Boyd Smith Company at its Allah Copper lead and zinc mine, have resulted in attracting a great deal of attention to the lead and zinc deposits of this district. A great deal of prospecting work is being done, and it may be anticipated that other companies will sooner or later be organized to develop other lead and zinc occurrences.

When this prospecting has reached a stage to justify it. As previously pointed out, the region is highly fissured and mineralized, and this district is one of the most promising in the South for systematic exploration work.

LARGEST ENGINE YET BUILT IN HOME SHOPS

Ford and Western Completes First of Eight Mighty Mountain Climbers—Others to Follow.

ROANOKE, VA., July 22.—The Norfolk and Western Railway Company has completed and placed in service the first of eight passenger locomotives of unusual weight and power, which are being built in their own shops here, and which are designed for hauling heavy express trains over the mountains. They are of the mountain type, or, in the railway people's classification of engines, Class K-1.

The engine just completed with three gauges of water in the boiler, weighs over 176 tons, or 341,000 pounds, and with the tender, also in working order, the gross weight is over 274 tons, or exactly 548,000 pounds. The driving wheels, of which there are four pairs, are each seventy inches, or nearly six feet, in diameter; the truck wheels, of which there are two pairs, are thirty-three inches in diameter, and the pair of trailing wheels under the cab are forty-two inches. The cylinders measure 29x28 inches, the boiler

is of the conical type, eighty inches in diameter, and its working pressure is 200 pounds per square inch. It has a Schmidt superheater, and the tubes number thirty-six of 5.25 inches bore, and 232 of 2 inches bore. The total heating surface is 4,863 square feet, and the grate area 89.3 square feet. The firebox is 129.15 inches long by 61.4 inches wide. It has a mechanical stoker. Of the total weight of the engine, 115 tons rest upon the driving wheels. Its tractive effort is 57,200 pounds. The tender carries 9,000 gallons of water and fourteen tons of coal when fully loaded.

It appears probable that the Norfolk and Western Railway will build other locomotives in its own shops when these are all completed, although there is no intimation that it will endeavor to discontinue the awarding of contracts to locomotive-building companies.

Looking for More Business.

SOUTH HILL, VA., July 22.—South Hill is preparing to double its leaf-tobacco business the coming season, and to that end the warehouse facilities are being increased by the erection of a new brick building that in its arrangement for the handling of the bright weed will be second to no house in the State. Live men are the head of the new establishment, and they purpose to develop new trade territory for the South Hill market. South Hill has set its mark at something like 10,000,000 pounds for the tobacco year, beginning August 1.

PACKING HOUSES NEEDED; FIGURES WORTH STUDYING

Now Is the Time for Virginia Towns to Go Into Meat-Packing Business.

SOUTH LAGGING FAR BEHIND

Business That Will Pay Good Profits and at Same Time Greatly Help Farming Interest—Census Bureau Gives Important Facts.

The Census Bureau has just issued a preliminary statement showing the condition of the meat-packing industry all over the country. The figures are worth the careful study of Virginia towns, several of which are taking steps to establish packing houses both for the profit that is sure to come from such an investment and for the encouragement of hog and cattle-raising among the Virginia farmers.

The statement is based on reports received from 1,279 establishments engaged in slaughtering and meat packing in 1914, producing products the total value of which was \$1,651,765,424, or a gain of \$294,220,954, or 21.8 per cent, over \$1,355,544,471, the value

of the output of 1,221 establishments reporting in 1900.

That the South is not measuring up to its opportunity in this important industry is indicated by the fact that out of 1,279 establishments reporting in 1914, only 211 are located in the Southern States.

There were slaughtered for food in wholesale establishments in 1914, 7,149,042 hogs, 2,019,004 calves, 15,551,860 sheep, lambs, goats and kids, and 24,441,917 hogs; and in 1900, 8,114,500 hogs, 2,504,725 calves, 12,285,720 sheep, lambs, goats and kids, and 22,870,616 hogs. The figures for hogs and calves show decreases of 11.9 per cent and 19.1, respectively, as compared with those of 1900, while an increase of 29.8 per cent appears for sheep, lambs, goats and kids, and an increase of 1.7 per cent for hogs. These figures do not include 377,937 hogs, 243,380 calves, 795,519 sheep, lambs, goats and kids, and 2,998,994 hogs slaughtered in the establishments covered by the census but owned by other establishments, to which the carcasses were returned for sale.

The decline in the number of hogs and calves slaughtered, with the corresponding decrease of 13.6 per cent in quantity of fresh beef and veal, but increase of 26.9 per cent in value, is attributed in part to the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease in the fall of 1914, which resulted in thousands of cattle being destroyed to prevent the spread of the disease.

Now is the time for Virginia towns to strike for the establishment of packing houses.

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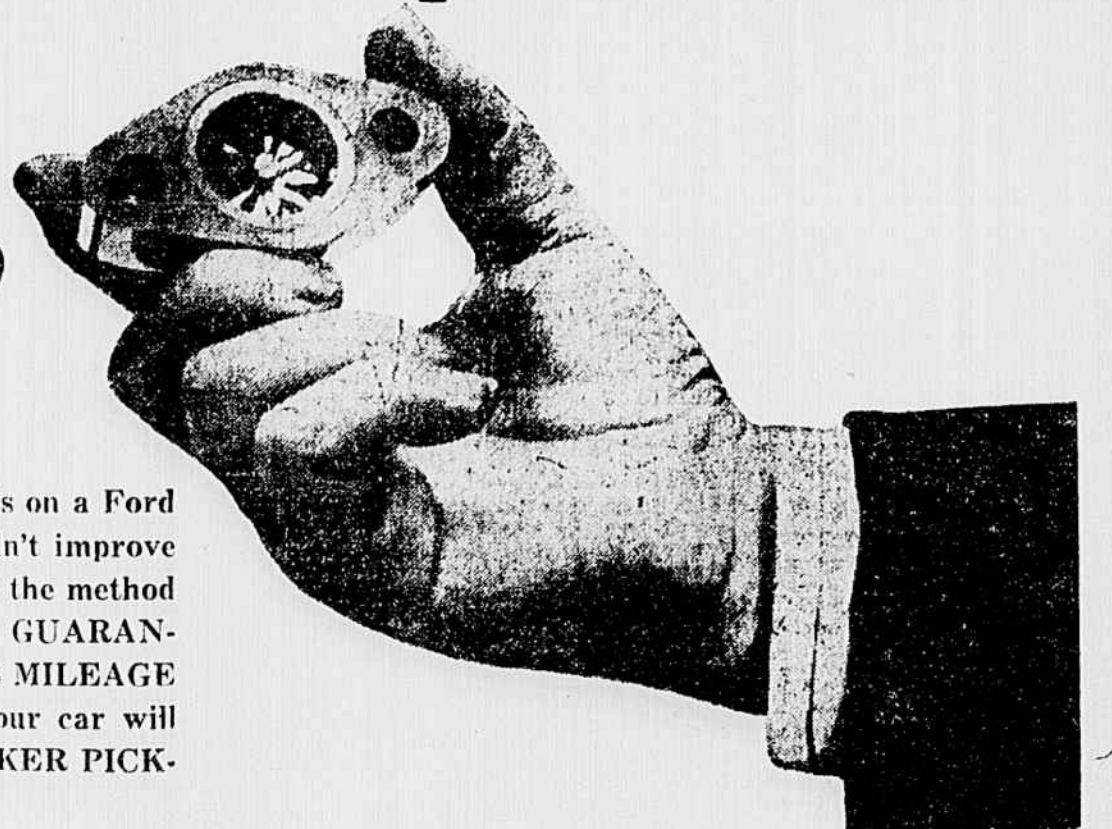
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